the Regional Electricity Boards in their present forms have been serving useful purpose and that they should be continued.

The draft submitted initially by the NCAER has undergone changes and refinement after taking into account the various comments and views received.

Rural Sanitation Programme in M.P.

†4090. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI ; Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government have implemented the rural sanitation programme in the States of improving the status of the people of rural areas;

(b) if so, the total amount provided by the Central Government to the Government of Madhya Pradesh in the form of Central assistance under this programme during 1999-2000; and

(c) ©whether the Central Government will provide additional Central assistance to Government of Madhya Pradesh for fulfilling the fixed targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI A. RAJA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) For implementing the Central Rural Sanitation Programme, an amount of about Rs. 4.38 crores was provided to Madhya Pradesh as Central assistance under allocation based programme during 1999-2000.

(c) In addition to the funds released under the Allocation Based Programme, fiirther funds can also be released to the Govt, of Madhya Pradesh for the pilot districts under the Total Sanitation Campaign of Restructured Central Rural Sanitation Programme on receipt of the projects and approval of the National Scheme Sanctioning Committee.

Poverty Alleviation Programmes

†4091. SHRI RAMA SHANKER KAUSHIK
: PROF. RAM GOPAL YADAV :

Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had initiated any programme for poverty alleviation in the villages;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, when it was started and what is the objective thereof;

(c) what amount Government have spent so far on the said programme and whether the objectives of the said programme are being successfully achieved;

(d) if so, the results thereof so far; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the persons responsible for that?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SUNDAR LAL PATWA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Government have been implementing a number of programmes for poverty alleviation from time to time. Major poverty alleviation schemes, launched in the past were Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSE), Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA), Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY), Million Wells Scheme (MWS), Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS), Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisans (SITRA), Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGSY), Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) and Indira Awaas Yojana (lAY). The year of launching and the objectives of these schemes are indicated below :

Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP): It was launched on a pilot basis in 1976-77 and was extended to all blocks of the country on 2nd October, 1980. The objective of IRDP was to enable identified rural poor families to cross the poverty line by providing them productive assests and inputs through financial assistance by way of Goverment subsidy and term credit from financial institutions.

Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSE) : It was launched in August, 1979. This scheme aimed at providing basic technical and managerial skills to the rural youth from families below the poverty line to enable them to take up self-employment in agriculture and allied sectors, industries, services and business activities.

Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA): It was started in 1982 on pilot basis in 50 Districts and was extended in 1994-95 to cover all the Districts of the country. The objective of the programme was to raise the income level of women of poor households so as to enable their organised participation in social development towards economic self-reliance. Through the strategy' of group formation, the aim was to improve women's

access to basic services of health, education, child-care, nutrition, water and sanitation.

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY): This scheme was launched in April, 1989. The primary objective of JRY was to generate additional gainful employment for the unemployed and under-employed men and women in rural areas. The secondary objectives of the programme were creation of sustained employment by strcnghthening the rural economic infrastructure, creating community and social assests, creating assests in favour of the rural poor for their direct and continuing benefits; positive impact on wage levels; and overall improvement in the quality of life in rural areas.

Million Wells Scheme (MWS): This scheme was launched in 1988-89. The objective of the scheme was to provide open irrigation wells free of cost to small and marginal farmers who were below the poverty line, preference being given to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and free bonded labourers.

Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS): This scheme was introduced in October, 1993. The primary objective of the EAS is to provide gainful employment in manual work during lean agricultural season to able bodied adults in rural areas who are in need and desirous of work, but cannot find it. The secondary objective is the creation of economic infrastructure and community assets for sustained employment and development.

Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisans (SITRA) : The programme of supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisans was started in 1992. The objective of this programme was to enable rural artisans to enhance the quality of the product, increase production levels and their income and lead a better quality of life with use of modern Tools.

Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana (JGS Y): This scheme was launched during 1999 by restructuring the JRY. Its primary objective is creation of demand driven community village infrastructure including durable assests at the village level with a view to enabling the rural poor to have more opportunities for sustained employment. The secondary objective is generation of wage employment for the unemployed poor in the rural areas.

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY) : This scheme was launched during 1999 and is the only self-employment programme now being implemented. This scheme has the objective of improving the family income of

the rural poor and, at the same time, providing flexibility of design at the grassroots level to suit the local needs and resources.

Indira Awaas Yojana (lAY): Indira Awaas Yojana was started in 1985. This programme aims at providing dwelling units free of cost to the poor families of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, freed bonded labourers and the `non-SC/ST people below poverty line in rural areas.

(c) to (e) These programmes have successfully achieved their objectives and helped in alleviating the rural poverty in the country. A statement indicating the utilisation of funds and physical achievements under each of these schemes so far is enclosed.

STATEMENT

SI.	Scheme No.	Expenditure (Rs. in Lakh)	Physical Achieve-ments	Units of Physical Achievements
1	2	3	4	5
1.	JRY	3015565.00	73750.52	Lakh mandays of employment generated
2.	MWS	497664.43	1308433	No. of wells constructed
3.	lAY	816191.17	5928000	No. of houses constructed
4.	EAS	886454.99	8883.05	Lakh mandays of employment generated
5.	IRDP	1256658.24	54394401	No. of families assisted
6.	TRYSEM	48073.95	4710918	No. of youths trained
7.	DWCRA	41902.55*	272723	No. of groups formed
8.	SITRA	18737.18	942392	No. of toolkits supplied
9.	JGSY	2418.36	34.71	Lakh mandays of employment generated
10.	SGSY	6867.22	224321	No. of Swarozgaries assisted

*The total expenditure under DWCRA exclude the period of sixth plan and for 1985-86.